

# THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. III.

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No. 2.

WITH the old year passed away the oldest and one of the most loved and respected of the instructors of the deaf and dumb. While we deeply mourn his loss, there rises a feeling of satisfaction that he was spared so long to accomplish the work which has made his name so much honored, and that he was permitted in his later years to rest from labor and view his work crowned with success, scattering blessings throughout the land.

Although at the time of his death he had for some years nominally retired from the profession of deaf-mute instruction, his heart was ever in the cause, and he watched keenly the progress made in the methods of teach-

ing. The loss to the profession of his counsels, rendered valuable by his long experience and exceptional devotion to the work, is very great, indeed, and not easily replaced; still, we can imagine how it might have been greater. If he had been cut off in the prime of life, when his work was all unfinished, the loss would then have been irreparable. Like a shock of corn fully ripe, he is garnered in by the Master, but his deeds live after him, and he leaves a precious legacy to the deaf and dumb, and their instructors, in his various textbooks and his contributions to the literature of the profession. And he leaves a record which will be cherished by the whole class of deaf-mutes with a fidelity which is given to the memory of but few men.

The following sketch of his life by his friend, Mr. Burnet, will be acceptable to our readers:

Dr. Peet was born at Bethlehem, a little town in the hill country of eastern Connecticut, November 19, 1794, and hence was in his 79th year. At the early age of sixteen he became a teacher in common schools, and by working on his father's farm in summer, and teaching in winter, he worked his own way to a college education. He graduated at Yale College, ranking with the first ten of his class, in 1822, and the same summer accepted an appointment as instructor in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. Here, with such masters in the art of deaf-mute instruction as Laurent Clerc and Thomas H. Gallaudet, Mr. Peet speedily developed



HARVEY PRINDLE PEET, LL.D.

his remarkable gifts, both as a teacher of deaf-mutes and as the executive head of an Institution, acting for several years as steward of the Asylum, thus performing with rare efficiency the work of both offices, (teacher and steward,) either sufficient to task the energies of most men. Early in 1831, Mr. Peet accepted an invitation to become the principal of the New York Institution. This Institution, under his care, grew in a few years from a small and inferior school to be the largest of its kind on either side of the Atlantic, and one of the most successful.

After more than thirty-six years of arduous labor at this post, Dr. Peet retired about five years since. Many readers

of THE SILENT WORLD will remember the great assemblage of deaf-mutes, estimated at five hundred, which met at the Institution in some of the last days of August, 1867, on the double occasion of the semi-centenary of the Institution and Dr. Peet's retirement. On this occasion a splendid service of silver was presented to him as a token of the gratitude of his pupils, who thus gave a striking testimony of their own intellectual and moral elevation from that ignorant and degraded condition to which, at no remote period, all the deaf and dumb seemed condemned without remedy.

Though retired from active service, Dr. Peet still continued to reside near the Institution, and to give it the benefit of his long experience and rare judgment. He has several times conducted the annual examinations of the classes, doing this for the last time in June last. He presided over the convention of principals in Washington about four years ago, and took quite an active part in the convention of teachers at Indianapolis in 1870, undeterred by the journey of many hundred miles.

On the 19th of November, at the birth-day dinner of which an account was given in THE SILENT WORLD of December 15, Dr. Peet presided in a manner that led his friends to anticipate for him years more of life and usefulness; but his heavenly master had prepared his everlasting reward, and with but a few weeks of premonitory illness, not considered dangerous till within a few days, the summons has come, and he

has crossed the dark river, beyond which we may reverently believe the loved and lost ones stand waiting to welcome him.

Dr. Peet was thrice married. By his first wife, daughter of Rev. Isaac Lewis, D. D., he had three sons, who all became very able and accomplished teachers of the deaf and dumb. Edward Peet and Dudley Peet were cut off prematurely early in the year 1863. The present principal of this Institution, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D., is the eldest and only surviving son.

J. R. B.

At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Epsilon Sigma Society, held at New York, January 1, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in whose hands are life and death suddenly to remove from this life Harvey Prindle Peet, LL. D., Emeritus, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and

Whereas, The personal relations held to Dr. Peet by nearly every member of the Society, and the great value of his services to the deaf and dumb, render fitting that notice of his decease be taken by the Grand Lodge, in behalf of the Society; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge deplores in the death of Dr. Peet the loss of a whole-souled and eminently valuable friend of the deaf and dumb. He devoted rare abilities with singleness and steadiness of purpose, through a long life, to their education and elevation. As a teacher he was successful and beloved. As the head of what under his wise fostering grew to be the largest Institution in the world, he displayed high executive abilities and rigid integrity. The writings for which he found time amid his varied duties extended his usefulness far beyond the walls of his own school, and will continue it far beyond the limit of his life. He has guided the first steps in knowledge of many who never saw his face by the text-books he prepared, with a keen insight into the peculiarities of the developing mind, profound study of the difficulties it encounters, and judicious skill in overcoming them. The teacher, the divine, the philanthropist, the philosopher, and the statesman are alike indebted to him for the laborious investigation and lucid exposition of many matters of the highest importance to the moral and physical welfare, the social and legal status, of the deaf and dumb. From all who knew him, his lofty character commanded sincere respect. His genuine kindness won confidence and love. His watchful interest followed his pupils out into the world. His generous sympathies were open to all. In his labors he was actuated by warm and pure Christian principle, adding to his earnest and eloquent exhortations the force of a consistent example in all the relations of life. Honored and beloved, he leaves none who do not mourn and revere his memory.

*Resolved*, That as a society of deaf-mutes, banded together for our mutual good, we have especial reason to cherish the memory and offer homage to the name of Dr. Peet.

But for his labors our Society might never have arisen; its field might have been small, or the laborers few. Our great objects are the cultivation of the virtues, mainly independence, enlarged minds, faithful, generous hearts, which he strenuously inculcated, and which shone conspicuous in his own character.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge extends to the family, thus suddenly bereaved of its venerable head, the profound and respectful sympathy of the Society. Theirs is the heaviest loss, the bitterest grief; may theirs be the tenderest consolation from on high.

For the widowed wife, the associate of his labors and the solace of his last years, we invoke in an especial degree heavenly comfort; and for the son whom he trained up to be his successor, grace to bear worthily his mantle, and to press on in his footsteps.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge wear, and recommend every member of the Society to wear, the badge of the Society draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of Dr. Peet, and to every lodge and member of the Society; and also to all the periodicals circulating among deaf-mutes.

ROWLAND B. LLOYD,  
Grand Master.

FORT LEWIS SELINEY,  
Grand Secretary.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fanwood Literary Association of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, held on the 1st of January, 1873, a committee was appointed, which prepared the following resolutions:

Whereas it has seemed fit unto our Father, the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth, to remove from our midst Harvey Prindle Peet, Ph. D., LL. D., our much beloved friend and venerated benefactor; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Peet we do deeply feel the loss of a good friend, a valuable teacher, and a great benefactor.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the sorely afflicted wife, the greatly endeared and only surviving son, and the other relatives of the deceased, our sincere and heart-felt sympathy in this their bereavement; that we desire to express to them our appreciation of his many virtues and the great and good work he has accomplished in behalf of the deaf-mutes during his long and well-spent life.

*Resolved*, That we will cherish the memory of this our deceased friend, and will each of us try to imitate him by leading a noble, useful, and Christian life.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and son of our late friend and benefactor, and that a copy of the same be sent for publication in *The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, *THE SILENT WORLD*, *The Deaf-Mute's Chronicle*, *The Deaf-Mute Advance*, *The Deaf-Mute's Journal*, and the *Deaf-Mute Pelican*.

A. P. KNIGHT,  
Secretary.

T. H. JEWELL,  
President.

At a meeting of the instructors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held January 3, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this life Harvey Prindle Peet, Ph. D., LL. D., for many years principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

*Resolved*, That we desire to record our high appreciation of the great services that Dr. Peet during his long and useful life rendered to the cause of deaf-mute education. His labors in the actual work of teaching at Hartford and New York, his text-books for the course of instruction, his contributions to the literature of the profession, and his untiring and successful efforts in other ways to promote the interests of the class to whose welfare he devoted his life, entitle him to an eminent place among the greatest, as well as the first, American instructors of the deaf and dumb. While we lament that we shall see his face and listen to his counsels no more, we rejoice that he was permitted to accomplish so much and to witness so much of the fruit of his labors. To his bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of Dr. Peet, and that the editors of *The Annals* and *THE SILENT WORLD* be requested to publish them in those periodicals.

### A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Our readers will join with us in congratulating Mr. Turner on the celebration of his golden wedding, an account of which we give below, clipped from *The Hartford Courant*.

The family friends of Deacon W. W. Turner and wife, of this city, assembled at their residence, Garden street, New Years eve to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Turner were present, besides other relatives, and many beautiful and costly golden and floral gifts were brought as tokens of the love and esteem of friends, both present and absent. One of the parlors of the house was tastefully trimmed with green, symbolizing the freshness of the young lives united a half century ago, and here were displayed the wedding-dress and slippers of the bride of that day—contrasting strangely with the drapery in which modern brides are arrayed. The other parlor was decorated with long gray southern moss, emblematic of age.

The company assembling in the parlors, the Rev. W. L. Gage made a short address appropriate to the happy occasion, followed by prayer. Deacon Turner followed with some pleasant reminiscences of his earlier life, in which he spoke of his having been a teacher in the old Weathersfield Academy from 1819 to 1821, and said that three who were his scholars in that Institution were present at the anniversary that evening. One of these was his wife. He also spoke of the singular fact that three of the most important events of his life had occurred on the first day of the year and on Wednesday. He was born on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1800, married on Wednesday, January 1, 1823, and his golden wedding was celebrated on Wednesday, January 1, 1873. A humorous poetical letter, written by Deacon Turner to his present wife before their marriage, was read. It was written while he was a teacher in the American Asylum in this city. Follow-



ing this was a poem by an elderly friend of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, which we give below :

## EPITHALAMUM.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. T.

Give them a golden thread !  
The nuptial cord is old !  
'Tis fifty years since they were wed—  
Weave them a chain of gold !  
Repeat once more the word  
In gentle tone, and slow—  
The covenant which these spirits stirred  
Just fifty years ago !

No snowy bridal wreath  
For the lovely matron's brow ;  
No roses, pale with summer breath,  
Bring golden fruitage now !  
While with delighted eyes—  
Their children's forms they view,  
May not the children's children "rise  
And call them blessed," too !

Ask, that the gracious Hand  
Still guide them as they go,  
Till their feet shall stand  
On the golden strand  
Beyond the Jordan's flow !

A tear for those who part  
In the autumn's closing day—  
The sever'd bond—the broken heart—  
The widow's weary way !

Yet the faithful shall rejoice—  
In holier union greet—  
When the Church shall hear the Bridegroom's voice,  
And Bride and Bridegroom meet !

—WIDOW.

J. B. Eldredge, Esq., of this city, also read an appropriate poetical address to the married pair, picturing the joyousness of such a happy anniversary and the beauty of the faithfulness and loyalty of united lives for a half century. The following lines, sent to Mrs. Turner by Miss Rose Terry, were also read by Dr. Charles P. Turner, of Philadelphia, son of Deacon and Mrs. Turner :

## FOR MRS. TURNER.

January 1, 1873.

While others come with joyful smile,  
Or eyes some fond tears shedding,  
I must confess, though you revile,  
I only wonder all the while,  
To see a Golden Wedding.

I think of all the weary years  
One woman has been treading,  
In matrimony's yoke of fears,  
The path that leads through doubts and tears,  
Up to a Golden Wedding.

To have a man upon one's hands—  
A virtual self-beheading !—  
With all his notions and demands,  
His "Go !" and "Come !" his buttons—bands—  
'Till there's a Golden Wedding !

No wonder that upon her hair  
Time silver snow is shedding !  
Much wonder that she looks so fair :  
More wonder that she still is there  
To keep her Golden Wedding !

Alas ! if women only knew !—  
But matrimony's spreading :  
I dare say, friends, that all of you  
Are hoping ere your lives are through  
To keep a Golden Wedding.

I can but wish—for you, not me,—  
You who have had one wedding—  
That patience's perfect work may be  
So far fulfilled that you may see  
As fair a day as this—to be  
Your own bright Golden Wedding.

—R. T.

Following these exercises the Wedding March was played, the company repairing to the dining-room and partaking of refreshments.

Deacon Turner was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and his wife (Miss Lucinda Maria Peaslee) in Burlington, Vt. Both came of revolutionary stock. The father of Mrs. Turner was in the revolutionary war, and was an aid to General Hazen. Deacon Turner's father, Captain Jabez Turner, also served in that memorable war. He died in Monticello, Illinois, several years ago, at the age of ninety-one. He served under General Wooster, of this State, in the campaigns of 1775, 1776, and 1777. He followed Generals Wooster and Montgomery in 1775 in the march from Albany to Montreal, and after our forces occupied Montreal was discharged, and, worn and tired, it took him one month to reach his home in New Haven. Among the curiosities shown at the gathering last night were an ancient powder-horn worn by Captain Turner in his military service, and a sword worn by Captain Nathaniel Turner, an ancestor of Deacon Turner, in the old Pequot war. Captain Nathaniel Turner was the first of the family that came to this country from England. He came with Winthrop to Salem, Mass., in 1630, settled in Lynn, where he was chosen captain of the militia; went with a company of Massachusetts men in 1637 to the aid of Connecticut in the Pequot war; removed to New Haven in 1638 with the first settlers under Governor Eaton, where he had charge of military affairs, and was lost with other valuable men in the "phantom ship" in 1647.

The children of Deacon and Mrs. Turner are Dr. Charles P. Turner, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bacon, wife of Major Leonard H. Bacon, of this city, and Mrs. Helen H. Conyngham, wife of Major Charles M. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. All these, with their children, were present at the happy anniversary celebration last evening.

Deacon Turner was connected with the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in this city for nearly forty-seven years, and for several years principal of the Institution. He came to the Asylum in 1821, two years before his marriage. Mr. Stone, the present principal of the Institution, was among the guests last night, and also the Rev. Mr. Keep and Professor Bartlett; among the older pupils, Mrs. Gallaudet, widow of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, and Mrs. Clerc, widow of the late Laurent Clerc, one of the earliest teachers who assisted Mr. Gallaudet in introducing the system of instruction in the sign-language in this country.

THE *Evening Star*, of Washington, thus reported the death of Dr. Peet the day after it occurred: "Harvey Prindle, poet, emeritus and principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, died this morning."

THE *Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle*, of January 2, says: "The fourteen male deaf-mutes resident in Allentown were yesterday entertained by Mr. John Van Kirk, Jr., at his residence on Fourth street, near Chew, in honor of New-Year's day, and also the birth-day of Mr. Edwin Seager, book-binder. From noon until midnight these silent gentlemen amused themselves in their peculiar fashion, they being capable of all talking at the same time without making any great disturbance—an advantage they enjoy over their fellow-citizens of looser tongues. They had a good, jolly time of it without annoying anybody by loud conversation."

# THE SILENT WORLD.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1873.

THIS number has been somewhat delayed, so that we could print a portrait of Dr. Peet, and we think our readers will pardon us in consideration of the fine picture we give. We devote considerable space to the sketch of Dr. Peet's career, and to testimonials of his worth, and the love and respect in which his memory is held, and we feel sure they will be welcome to all our friends.

WE have received the first number of the new weekly *Deaf-Mute Advance*. The paper presents quite a fine appearance in its new and enlarged form. Its contents are now varied with two or three columns of matter having no special relation to the deaf and dumb. On the whole, it looks as though it meant to deserve success, and we heartily hope that it will receive its deserts.

A FEW days since a school building in New York city took fire, and in the panic which followed many children were injured. An inspector of public schools says that there is hardly a school building in New York where there is sufficient provision for the escape of the children in case of the burning of the building. We are a little curious to know what would be the verdict in this respect of a competent person after an examination of the Institutions for the deaf and dumb. Would he report that in every Institution there are ample means for the prevention and for the battling of fire, or for the safe escape of the pupils when the fiery element is triumphant? We fear not.

A LEARNED professor, who was asked to give a lecture at an institution, went thither and delivered his eloquence, and only when it was over, found that his best language and longest words had been expended in vain, as he was in the presence of a college for the deaf and dumb.

At a meeting of the Tennessee Institution, held on the 3d instant, the following officers were unanimously re-elected for 1873: John L. Moses, *President*; S. B. Boyd, *Treasurer*; J. H. Ijams, *Secretary*; J. M. Boyd, *Physician*; S. B. Boyd, J. S. Van Gilder, W. K. Eckle, *Executive Committee*.

PILGRIMS to the shrine of Notre Dame de Massabielle have witnessed a genuine miracle. A dumb peasant girl of Blois was ducked in the sacred fountain of Lourdes, and then dragged out before life was extinct. When she recovered her breath, it was found that she had also recovered her speech!—*Commercial Advertiser*.

THE *Indianapolis Journal* says the case of Mr. William Willard, the well-known deaf-mute of that place, *versus* Geo. W. Parker and others, concerning the correction of a deed of land from Willard to Parker, has been amicably settled, so that the property is secured to the purchasers. The peaceable disposition of Mr. W. guarantees the opening of a fine street to the city and the improvement of one of its most beautiful sections.

AN accident, attended by singular results, occurred in Easton not long since. Mr. Thomas Wade, a resident of that place, fell down a flight of stairs, striking his side across the rail, near the bottom. He experienced no inconvenience from the fall, except the loss of his speech. For two or three days his power of utterance was entirely gone. He could not speak, even in a whisper, and was obliged to make his wants known, and converse with his friends by means of a slate and pencil. At the expiration of that time his voice came again, and he immediately felt a weakness in his side, as if the life had departed from it.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard*.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, a deaf and dumb bridegroom was lately married to a deaf and dumb bride. The minister read the marriage service very slowly, aloud, for the benefit of the congregation, and at the same time gesticulating with his fingers in the deaf and dumb alphabet for the benefit of the *silently* happy couple. The bride and bridegroom played their respective parts in the service by means of their fingers, and no real difficulty occurred save in those parts when, ordinarily, the two should join hands. A little amusement was caused by the inability of the bride to explain that a certain gentleman, put forward by those officiating, was not the chosen one, but the clergyman opportunely came to her relief. In the parts more immediately relating to the bride and bridegroom no knowledge of the dumb alphabet was needed, as their loving gestures were sufficient explanation.

A STRANGE HOME.—Yesterday a little boy came to us at Agra from Mynpoorie. He had been found in a *wolf's den*! A fire had been lighted to drive or compel the young wolves to come out; and with them came out this little boy. He is about eight years old, is deaf and dumb, much enjoys raw meat, and does not walk unless led. He is a very nice-looking boy, and fair.

It seems to me that wolves must rather like having human children in their dens, for this is the second boy we have received from them. One—a boy called *Saturday*, because he came on a Saturday—has been here some years. This one, who came on a Wednesday, we intend to call *Wednesday*.

We trust that little Wednesday may gradually lose his wolfish habits, and may prosper with children for his companions instead of the young wolves. Perhaps some day we may have more news of him.—*Juvenile Instructor*.

THE following extract from a critical essay of Sainte Beuve is interesting as giving the experience and opinion of deafness of an eminent man of the world: "Lord Chesterfield, in 1768, lived entirely retired from the world, on account of his infirmities, the most painful of which was complete deafness. Montesquieu, whose sight failed, said to him once: '*I know how to be blind.*' But he was not able to say as much; he did not know how to be deaf. He wrote of it to his friends, even to those in France, thus: 'The exchange of letters,' he remarked, 'is the conversation of deaf people, and the only link which connects them with society.' He found his latest consolations in his pretty country-house at Blackheath, which he had called by the French name of Babiole. He employed his time there in gardening and cultivating his melons and pine-apples; he amused himself by vegetating in company with them: 'I have vegetated here all this year,' he wrote to a French friend, (September, 1753,) 'without pleasures and without troubles; my age and deafness prevented the first; my philosophy, or rather my temperament, (for one often confounds them,) guaranteed me against the last. I always get as much as I can of the quiet pleasures of gardening, walking, and reading, and in the meantime I await death without desiring or fearing it.'"



[CORRESPONDENCE.]

## FROM EUROPE.

CHATEAU DE BELLE-RIVE, NEAR GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,  
December 12, 1872.

DEAR H. AND B.: Geneva, the home of Calvin, Sismondi, Madame De Stael, Rousseau, and the good Merle d'Aubigne, the scene of many fierce struggles in the times of the great religious controversies, and of the last great triumph of peaceful diplomacy, is too well known to require notice at my hands. And were it otherwise, I could not attempt to do justice to a theme so suggestive within the limits of a letter such as this is designed to be. Presuming, therefore, that your readers know at least somewhat of the charming city which nestles like a brooding waterfowl at the lower extremity of Lake Lemman, (or Geneva,) where its clear waters are hurried away in the grasp of a rapid, surging river, I will ask them to stand with me on the great bridge of Mont Blanc and look up the lake. On the left will be first seen some of Geneva's palatial hotels, with the dark range of the Jura mountains as a background; on the right the beautiful English garden, with the bronze statue commemorating the union of Geneva with Switzerland; beyond this a second row of fine hotels; further on, the great and little Salève, rocky cliffs rising sharply to the height of three and four thousand feet; and then, fifty miles away, but often clearly seen, the snowy peak of Mont Blanc, towering fourteen thousand feet above the sea level. These are the objects which most readily command the attention of the lounge on the bridge. But let him observe the lake and its shores more closely. Immediately before him he will see two massive breakwaters built out from either side of the lake to protect the harbor of Geneva from the *bise*, or north wind, which sometimes has terrific force here. Beyond these walls will be observed on either shore of the lake beautiful villas with finely ornamental grounds, the most prominent of which is that of Baron Rothschild, on the left bank, about four miles away. Directly opposite this place will be noticed a low neck of land well wooded, seemingly making out towards the centre of the lake. Faintly visible among the waving poplars on this picturesque point is the old Chateau de Belle-Rive, a large quaint building of light-colored stone. This chateau is one of the oldest on Lake Geneva, being of the style and period of the famous Castle of Chillon. It was built upwards of two hundred years ago for a summer residence by one of the kings of Sardinia, who, later, gave it to one of his courtiers, granting him with it the title of Lord of Belle-Rive.

It is a quaint old pile, this Chateau of Belle-Rive. Its only claim to architectural beauty is a certain grandeur and grace of proportion, which, when seen from the lake, has a fine and impressive effect. But its walls are absolutely devoid of ornament, unless, indeed, they may be said to be ornamented by the red tiled and not ungraceful sharp-pointed roofs that surround them.

There are two great towers, connected by a main building nearly as high as themselves, and two smaller sections extending from either tower at right angles with the main building, the whole forming a court enclosed on three sides. Directly through the centre of the main building passes a paved carriage-way, at the outer extremity of which stands a massive arched gateway and the remains of what was once a high wall. Beyond this the grounds belonging to the chateau extend to the shore of the lake, and include a pond or inlet of considerable size. At the very extremity of the point, as seen from Geneva, stands a pavilion which commands a magnificent view of the lake in both directions, of the city, the villages of the opposite shore, and the Jura mountains. To the south and east of the chateau its level acres present a pleasing variety of

orchard, meadow, and vineyard; and on the north stands the ornate but not tasteful villa of Prince Massena, a grand-nephew of the famous French Marshal Massena. The approach to Belle-Rive by land from Geneva is very beautiful. A fine macadamized road, well shaded, and bordered by a gravelled walk on the side towards the water, skirts the lake for some three miles out of town. The road then leaves the lake, mounts a hill, affording views of great beauty, and passing through the village of Vezénaz winds through a most picturesque bit of finely cultivated land, where no fences or walls are to be seen, and in which, from the extreme neatness of the road, one derives the impression of being in a well-kept private park. A mile and a half from Vezénaz the road passes through Collonges, a hamlet of no particular beauty, and then for a half-mile descends by a series of pretty turns to the chateau. Taken on a pleasant summer afternoon few more beautiful rides can be found in the immediate vicinity of Geneva than that to the Chateau de Belle-Rive.

For more than a hundred years the chateau has belonged to the family of Duroveray, an ancient and honored name in Geneva, the present head of the house, a member of the Grand Council of Geneva, being the fourth in the line of descent.

The mother of the Councillor, bright-eyed, silver-haired, always ready with a smile and a pleasant word, not yet sixty years of age, is the lady of the chateau, and presides over her little realm with spirit and vivacity. Madame has an especial fondness for pets, and the chickens, geese, ducks, rabbits, cats, and dogs of Belle-Rive dwell in a sort of paradise, thanks to the thoughtful care of their good mistress; and naturally where the humble creatures fare so well those of higher rank are treated to the best of madame's store.

Then there are two Mesdemoiselles Duroveray. The elder tall and dark-eyed, a little sedate, but genial withal, and not lacking an occasional pleasant song, and always ready to join in pleasant converse, doing her part fully it make it interesting, instructive, and amusing; fond of an argument, she has no need of fear in entering the lists, for she always comes well around, and not unfrequently carries away the palm.

The younger lady is of lesser stature, lighter hair, and lighter eyes. Chief-of-staff to the mistress of the chateau, the power behind the throne, depended upon to see that all the movements of the *corps domestique* are conducted in good order, she yet has had time to master German and English, with something of Italian, not to speak of her rapid progress in the language of signs. Adding to these acquirements a never-failing readiness to lend a hand to any one in difficulties, and a smiling good-nature that is not often ruffled by the multitude of her duties, she has, as will be readily understood, a great popularity with such visitors at the chateau as happen to be foreigners having little facility with any save their mother tongue.

The family of Duroveray was anciently French, but being Huguenot fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which fact is not without its influence in strengthening the ties of friendship between the two Huguenot families now inhabiting Belle-Rive.

For you must know, my dear H. and B., if you have not already guessed as much, that the chateau, so imperfectly described in this letter, has been the abiding place of your correspondent and his family for the past three months.

Here he is enjoying that rest and change for which he left with regret the well-loved precincts of Kendall Green; not idling his time wholly, he trusts, but dividing it between health-giving exercise on the pleasant roads of the canton, or the streets of the town, or on the clear waters of the lake, and some study and work at his desk, he hopes, with the favor of Providence, to return in due season to the place that is far

dearer and the work far nearer to his heart and sympathy than any thing the Old World can set before him.

And here it is, also, in this quaint old home, that the dear ones, whose presence in strange lands is a source of daily comfort and pleasure to him, are making good use of their time and opportunities to advance in French, German, music, drawing, &c., according to their tastes and needs, even the babies learning to lisp in tongues that still sound sometimes strangely to our American ears.

And now, my friends, let not the columns of *THE SILENT WORLD* speak again conditionally and in doubt as to the whereabouts of a certain good friend of your paper, for he promises when he shall have pitched his tent in Germany to send you reliable tidings of his location.

And so he begs to wish you and your good paper, which deserves far more of success than it has yet attained, a happy New Year, and with the incoming of 1873 hosts of new correspondents of the sort that editors love best to hear from.

Ever faithfully,

G.

### INSTITUTION NEWS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE boys and girls at the South Carolina Institution had the rare enjoyment of sliding down hill on the snow last Christmas.

FRANKLIN A. RISING, A. M., principal of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, to take effect within a few months; and we learn, upon unquestionable authority, that he finally abandons the profession in which he has won a fair measure of success.

SOME weeks before Christmas, two pupils at the Tennessee Institution thought they saw the fur of a rabbit in a sewer, and set a trap. Instead of a rabbit, they caught an opossum, and put it in a pen and fattened it until Christmas, when it was killed, and served up in Old Virginny style.

#### PROTESTANT INSTITUTION, MONTREAL.

THIS Institution is trying to raise funds for the erection of a new building by the sale of its present property. This is expected to be accomplished ere long, and it is hoped that the new building will be completed in the fall of this year.

The work of establishing this Institution has been a difficult task, as the Roman Catholics of the province have left no means untried to prevent its success. They deem their own school sufficient for the needs of deaf-mute instruction in Montreal. Nevertheless, the managers of this Protestant school have strong hopes that the Protestant people of the province will recognize the claims of the many deaf-mutes scattered in the villages and towns about Montreal, and come to its aid in generous measure. The treasury is empty at present, and the troubles of the school are consequently many and great.

The Institution has a very handy and well-appointed printing office, and the boys do very creditable work. There is also a carpenter's shop, and other trades will be introduced as soon as the new institution is erected.

#### ONTARIO.

A WRITER in *The Toronto Globe* says that the embryo of this Institution was fostered in Toronto by Mr. McGann in 1858; and that afterwards, in 1864, it was removed to Hamilton. It now has a good situation on the Bay of Quinte, in the town of Belleville, with a fine piece of ground in front, and eighty acres behind. He calls the building of "hybrid renaissance-Gothic order, modelled on some institution in the Old Country—and of a type of structure very suitable

where there is never a respectable fall of snow, but not quite adapted for Canada." However, it now admirably answers every requirement, and is a model school.

Since the opening, 154 pupils have attended the Institution, 100 of whom are boys. There are 135 at present in the school. It is estimated that there are 177 others in the province who ought to be at school. The writer justly observes that the work of instructing this class is too extensive, too important, and too national to be left entirely to private persons. He says the inspector, Mr. Langmuir, proposes to make the Institution free or to make the education of all deaf-mutes in the province compulsory, so as to counteract the inability or disinclination of parents and town authorities and bring every deaf-mute child under the beneficial influence of the school.

The sitting-room of the girls of this Institution is furnished with pictures and a small museum, including a collection of birds. The girls are taught sewing and housekeeping, and the boys carpentering and agriculture. In the course of a few weeks there will be a workshop for the teaching of tailoring and shoemaking.

A drawing of "Turkish horses" by J. H. Mason, which took the second prize at the Hastings Agricultural Fair, and some by his brother, A. Mason, are evidence of the success which has attended the instruction of Mr. Ackermann. The writer also speaks highly of the impressive services conducted by Mr. Coleman, and calls Mr. Greene a mimetic orator of the first rank.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM the twenty-seventh annual report of this Institution, lately received, we learn that it continues prosperous in all its departments, although the number of pupils in attendance has been a trifle smaller than in 1871. An extension to the north wing has been built to give needed room to the demands of the school.

There is a department for colored deaf and dumb in this Institution, but it occupies separate buildings, and to all intents and purposes is an entirely distinct institution. The building is very much out of repair, and is hardly comfortable. As this school is as likely to increase as the other, it is the duty of the State to provide suitable buildings for its accommodation. The pupils have made such progress as is highly commendable to them, as well as to their instructors. The directors say that this is the first and only Institution for colored deaf and dumb in the United States. Evidently they do not read *THE SILENT WORLD* or they would have learned some time since that there was a similar institution in Baltimore, Md. Although these are the only two separate schools for this class, the States in which they are located are by no means the only ones which educate colored deaf-mutes.

There have been two deaths among the deaf and dumb pupils during the past year, one white and one colored, and also two among the blind.

There are eight teachers in the deaf and dumb department. Miss Laura E. Ballinger has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Emily C. Nichols.

There are fourteen deaf-mutes learning the trade of shoemaking, one of whom is colored.

The white deaf-mute girls have a sewing-machine for their own use, and the colored girls have another. Some of the blind girls have learned to use the sewing-machine.

The printing office has just completed the work on a history of North Carolina, upon which it has been engaged for some time past. The introduction of cabinet-making is contemplated.

Among the improvements lately made we should not forget to mention an iron tank placed in the top of the building and holding 1,000 gallons of water. It is connected by pipes with another tank holding 600 gallons, and in case of fire the whole



contents of the two tanks could be emptied into any room in the Institution, with the exception of four higher up than the tanks themselves. The tanks are supplied by a steam pump from a large well, and a cistern holding 40,000 gallons. This is a feature every institution should possess, and that, too, without delay.

The trustees of this Institution have had a little trial of strength with Governor Caldwell, and the only persons who seem to have been injured by it are the pupils of the Institution, as the amount of \$600 taken from the appropriation by both sides to carry on the suit, would have paid for all the heating apparatus necessary for the new extension to the building. We give the trustees' account of the affair:

In the month of March, Governor Caldwell appointed a board of trustees for this Institution, who presented themselves to the present board appointed by the Legislature, and requested them to resign their trust to them, the Governor stating as his reasons for so doing that the board in possession of the Institution were "illegally appointed, and that it was his desire to take the government of the charitable institutions of the State out of the pool of party politics." The board were not aware until then that they occupied such a position. With all due deference for the Governor, the board determined to consult counsel upon the matter. They were advised by counsel that they could not surrender the trust which had been confided to them by the Legislature without violating their confidence, and that they were the legal board of trustees. Acting under this advice, the board declined to give way to the Governor's board. The Governor, through his board, then proposed to make up a case and submit it for adjudication. This was also declined by the advice of counsel. A difficulty then arose as to how the expenses of the Institution should be met, so as to enable the school to go on—or should the school be suspended and the pupils sent home—the Governor having instructed the auditor of the State not to audit the draft made upon the treasurer by the president of the board for the funds which had been appropriated for that purpose. Through the kindness of a number of merchants and grocers of the city, clothing and provisions were furnished so as to enable the board to continue the school until a better and a more favorable understanding could be had between the two boards. It was finally settled by the attorneys of both parties that the draft for the funds appropriated for the Institution should be signed by the presidents of both boards, and made payable to the treasurer of the legislative board of trustees.

At the October term of the superior court for the county of Wake, the case was decided adverse to the board. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. As that tribunal does not meet until January next, it cannot be settled during the term for which the present board was elected. Their term will expire on the 1st of January, 1873, or they may hold over until their successors shall be appointed.

## ILLINOIS.

THE Deaf and Dumb Institution at Jacksonville is crowded to inconvenience, having some three hundred pupils, when it was never intended for more than two hundred. The trustees think it would be a good idea to enlarge the building, so as to give more room. The Board of Charities differ from the trustees as to the economy and advisability of that course, and declare against it. They consider that the building could not be conveniently improved, and that as the increase of mutes within the next ten years will make the total number in the State about 500, the best thing the State can do is to build a second institution in some other part of the State. The supply of water at Jacksonville is at times precarious, and undoubtedly influenced the Board in reaching a conclusion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AN exchange says a princely fortune will be the reward of him who first introduces deaf and dumb barbers.

A VERY wealthy gentleman from England, who has been visiting all of the institutions for the education of deaf-mutes in this and other countries, recently decided to take a lady from Boston, who teaches Bell's method of visible articulation, to his home in England to teach his daughter. He says the method and system of teaching pursued at the Columbia Institution, in this city, surpasses all he has seen in his travels.—*Washington Chronicle.*

## COLLEGE RECORD.

## DR. PEET.

At a meeting of the students, on January 3, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, God in His providence has seen fit to call from the world the venerable Harvey Prindle Peet, LL. D., for many years principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and

Whereas, Dr. Peet devoted a long and useful life to the education of that class of society to which we belong, and it is in a large measure to his labors in the cause of deaf-mute education that we owe the many privileges which we now enjoy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a benefactor and friend, and society a noble member.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish and honor his memory for that which he has done for us and for the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by several of the students, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE College janitor has been superseded by a colored man from the city.

THE Seniors are now studying political economy, manual of English literature, anatomy and physiology, and German.

THE fact that no glass covers the face of the College clock may have something to do with the irregularity of its time.

THE present term will close on Wednesday, April 9, making its length thirteen weeks and one day, exclusive of examination days.

A NEW market-house is being erected at the corner of H and 2d streets east. It will be handy for students wishing to buy apples and oranges.

"BARNEY," the correspondent of *The Chronicle*, obtained fifteen new subscribers to *THE SILENT WORLD* during his recent visit at Columbus. Well done, Barney!

A LATE number of *The Chronicle* contains an excellent address on "Christmas," delivered by Mr. Greener, of the Preparatory Class, before the Clionia Society, on the occasion of his recent visit.

A PREP, after being absorbed in thought for some time, asked one of his chums if he ever saw any one who was deprived of all the five senses. His chum looked up and quietly answered: "Yes, I saw a dead man once." The Prep. was satisfied.

EITHER the turkeys and other Christmas dainties, or a desire to prolong the holiday festivities, or both of these reasons combined, caused several of the students who went home to be a little late in returning; but the last of the absentees arrived January 6, missing only two recitations.

THE woods on our land seem to be well supplied with game, as three squirrels, one raccoon, and a large owl were killed there by the students during the holidays. One of the squirrels was caught by a Prep. in a hollow tree by twisting its tail in the split of a stick and pulling it out.

THE first meeting of the Literary Society for the present term was held on Friday evening, January 10. The following officers were elected: *President*, D. H. Carroll; *Vice-President*, E. L. Chapin; *Secretary*, J. M. Park; *Treasurer*, D. W. Carey; *Librarian*, G. M. Teegarden; *Critic*, A. C. Powell.

MANY of the negroes on the outskirts of the city live in little portable cabins. The rapid growth of the city College ward has pushed them on until they have come into undesirable proximity to the College. Fortunately the land on the opposite side belongs to "our farm," so the next move will take the darkies entirely out of our neighborhood.

A STRANGER visited the College on Sunday. He is not a "pedler"—not he—a pedler being, according to his definition, one who sells soap and matches; but he was, as he proudly declared, an "alphabet seller." A number of the students spent most of the afternoon trying to convince him that he was not engaged in a gentlemanly occupation, but without success.

ON Sunday morning last the crows held an immense mass meeting in Capt. Patterson's field, west of the College grounds. About five thousand were present. Judging from their active motions, they must have had important business to transact. Possibly they were discussing the best means for obtaining a supply of corn and bugs should the ground be covered with snow again.

AN improvident Junior was recently observed fingering out the following parody as he gazed regretfully upon his "little all," consisting of an old copper laying before him upon his table:

"Tis the last golden copper left shining alone,  
All its lovely companions are squandered and gone."

He has our sympathy.

## THE FORTNIGHT.

## HOME.

EDWARD S. STOKES, who shot James Fisk, Jr., dead last year, has been found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of February. His counsel and friends are trying to secure another new trial.—There were forty-five fires in New York two weeks ago, destroying \$1,157,600 worth of property.—The change of temperature last week produced a heavy fog in New York. Ferry-boats collided and suspended their trips, and fully forty thousand mechanics, working-girls, and others were detained by the fog and the slush in the streets.—A collision took place on the Macon and Western railroad on the 2d inst., which killed eight negroes and injured three whites. Carlotta Patti was on the train and was active in giving relief to the wounded.—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, of Derby, Conn., convicted of the murder of her husband last April, has made a horrible revelation, confessing not only that she poisoned Mr. Sherman, but that she was guilty of the murder of eight persons. She will go to the State prison for life. She says she is now a much happier woman than she has ever been before.—Mayor Pierce, of Boston, says in his message that the fire covered about sixty-five acres; that the whole number of buildings destroyed was 776, of which 709 were of brick and stone, and 67 of wood; that the value of personal property destroyed was \$60,000,000, and that it would cost \$18,000,000 to replace the buildings.—New Hampshire carried off the premium for frugidity two weeks ago. The thermometer descended fifty-four degrees below zero at Lancaster. The universality of the recent cold weather is shown by the fact that a man was found frozen to death in a street of Mobile, Ala., a few days ago.—In the West they are burning corn for fuel, while in the East there are people who are starving for want of food.—A citizen of Kentucky owes his life to chewing tobacco. Two plugs in his pocket stopped a bullet fired at him.—A woman at Macon, Ga., dared her husband to commit suicide, and he had her arrested and placed in jail for six months, the judge holding that her action was a grave offence.—There are in Louisiana two brothers who sat on a jury and found their own brother guilty of murder, and they also went to see him hanged.—The ladies of Illinois get together in crowds and go out to hunt rabbits.—A Pennsylvania farmer has six geese over forty years old. He will cook them up when he celebrates his golden wedding, and give the soup to the poor.—Cincinnati lost 471 horses by the epizootic in four weeks.—Two Dubuque fathers swapped babies at the baptismal font—a boy for a girl, and fifteen dollars to boot.—A lady of Danielsonville, Conn., has a butterfly which nestles in her hand, alights on her shoulder, or hides in the knot of ribbon at her throat, when it feels like a nap.—New York rejoiced in good sleighing two weeks ago. There were sixty thousand sleighs in Central Park in one day.—Chicago, during the past year, has packed 622,723 hogs.—The epizootic has reached the Rocky Mountains.—Sugar is used for fattening cattle in California.—One sad tragedy has resulted from the Boston fire. A fireman of Charlestown died in the hospital two weeks ago from injuries received from the fire. His brother was buried in the ruins of the same fire. His mother died from grief at the misfortunes of her sons.—P. T. Barnum was robbed of a thousand-dollar diamond pin while riding in the New York street cars two weeks ago.—The Fifth Avenue theatre in New York caught fire from one of the furnaces in the cellar, and was entirely destroyed, and all the theatrical properties consumed. The building adjoined the Fifth Avenue hotel. The fire, however, was not communicated to the hotel, but one of the walls of the theatre fell on the kitchen of the hotel, making a breach twenty feet wide, and destroying a portion of the supper.—Our Government has sent a ship-of-war to the Sandwich Islands to protect the interests of the American citizens there.

## FOREIGN.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, ex-Emperor of France, is dead. He died on the 9th inst. His death was a surprise to everybody in London and Paris.—The Austrian, French, and Prussian newspapers have been engaged in a lively controversy over the discourses made by Duke de Grammont in relation to Austria's alleged promise to support France in the late war. He published an Austrian dispatch to the French government, in which a pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms." Count Von Beust replies that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and that the Austrian government expressed its determination to adhere to its neutrality.—The London Times, discussing the death of King Kamehameha, says that the Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony between San Francisco and China.—The census of France for 1872 shows a population of 36,109,291, a decrease of 366,835 since 1866, caused by the war, small-pox, and a reduction in the number of marriages.—President Morales, of Bolivia, after having threatened Congress with dissolution because it would not favor his mining projects, and while abusing the members of Congress and his personal staff, was shot dead by his nephew. Congress quietly elected Gen. Battisani as his successor.—The fearful character of the recent gales on the coast of England may be partly realized from the fact that during the first twelve days of last month no fewer than 449 passengers and sailors are known to have perished at sea.—King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever.—"Black

as coal" is no longer a tenable simile in Australia. They have found a pure white coal deposit there.—The total population of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and the city of Halifax, by the census recently taken, is 3,517,598, or about one million less than the State of New York alone.—A dispatch from Bombay, received in London, says a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Lomghur, a town of India, 114 miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town of Aline. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

## OUR SUBSCRIBERS' CORNER.

T. W.—We will inform you as soon as possible of the average salary paid to deaf-mute instructors. Your suggestions about England are welcome, and we shall follow them.

VORTIGERN.—THE SILENT WORLD is not dead. Cease thy tearful doubts and have faith. When the day for our funeral arrives, we will give due notice to all those that love our paper, that they may shed a tear in unison with us.

DAISY LARINGTON.—Your story was received, but as you have never given us your address we could not write to you about it. We will say here that we shall probably print it some time; we cannot say just when it will be. Have patience. We thank you for the story, and for the items you have sent, and most of all for the interest you have shown in THE SILENT WORLD.

J. B. F. MEAD, Coral, Michigan: Your inquiries about papers for deaf-mutes are answered in our reply to Mr. Cooper. We are obliged for your expressions of good-will and for the money you sent. Mr. Mead expresses himself as much pleased with THE SILENT WORLD, and says he "could hardly take his eyes off from it till he had read it through," and "hopes it will live and prosper as long as any other paper."

J. T. T. tells us in a pleasant way how pleased he is with THE SILENT WORLD, and enclosing the cash, as all good subscribers should do, asks us to continue "showing the light of our pleasant silent countenance" in his home. Then he says: "If I am entitled to 'Happy Hours,' send them along." Yes; you are entitled to a great many of them, as you often contribute to the happy hours of others, as we judge by the geniality of your letter. May our picture make your home still more cheerful and happy, if that is possible, and it will be our endeavor always to bear to you a smiling countenance that will contribute to your gladness of heart.

W. S. COOPER, Paris, Texas.—The names of papers besides THE SILENT WORLD published in the interests of the deaf and dumb are: *The Independent and Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, published at Mexico, N. Y.; *The Mutes' Chronicle*, issued by the Institution at Columbus, Ohio; *The Pelican*, printed at the Institution at Baton Rouge, La., and *The Deaf-Mute Advance*, located at the Institution in Jacksonville, Illinois, and we may add *The Annals*, printed in Washington. *The Home Circle* is dead. *The Pelican* lives yet. Mr. Cooper adds that he thinks THE SILENT WORLD ought to be considered as a National paper, published in the interests of the deaf-mutes of the whole country, and every sensible and well educated deaf-mute ought to take it at once. He wishes to enter the National Deaf-Mute College. Why not apply? There is one young man in it from Texas already.

## SILENT WEDDINGS.

ON the 27th of November, 1872, at Michael church, by Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. JOSEPH DEVLIN, of Phoenixville, Pa., to Miss MARY MARTIN, of Philadelphia.

AT the residence of the bride's parents at Lake Fork, Ohio, September 5, 1872, by the Rev. G. O. Fay, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. BENJAMIN F. OVERSTAKE to Miss MARY M. CHILD. Both are graduates of the Ohio Institution.

AT Cincinnati, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. Bugbee, assisted by Mr. Thos. Middletown, Mr. DANIEL S. BARD, of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss ELIZA MORE, of Pisgah, Ohio. Both are graduates of the Ohio Institution.

IN Line State, Heard county, Ga., November 28, 1872, GEO. W. RAY, a graduate of the Georgia Institution, to Miss WEAVER, a hearing lady. Mr. Ray is the fourth of deaf-mute brothers who have married hearing and speaking ladies.

## DEATH.

IN Staunton, Va., January 5, 1873, of typhoid pneumonia, at the age of 62 years, Mrs. JOB TURNER, wife of Prof. Job Turner, of the Virginia Deaf and Dumb Institution. She was a graduate of that Institution.